

The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1888.

NUMBER 449.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Baptist.
Washington Association.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross—Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Congregational.
Jackson Association.
Church on Adams, corner of Emmet—Pastor, Rev. W. A. McCorde. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal.
Detroit District.
Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—Rev. J. V. Vining, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian.
Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.
Church on Washington street, corner of Emmet—Rev. W. A. McCorde, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Protestant Episcopal.
Diocese of Michigan.
St. Luke's Church, Huron street—Rev. W. A. McCorde, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at noon and 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

Roman Catholic.
Diocese of Detroit.
St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamilton—Rev. Wm. DeBever, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock; Sunday morning, second mass at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

Evangelical Lutheran (German).
Church on Congress street, corner of Grove—Rev. M. Klomke, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at noon.

African Methodist Episcopal.
Michigan District—Indiana Conference.
Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams—Rev. R. Jeffries, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist church in January, Presbyterian in February, Baptist in March, and Congregational in April, and so repeating. Warren Smith, president; Geo. McNulty, secretary.

Young Women's Christian Association.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Leonard corner Cross and Hamilton streets. W. A. Shaw, president; Maggie Adair, secretary.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. B. L. L. Dugg, president; Miss Lettie Denmore, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.
Phoenix Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening, or before the full moon of each month. C. C. Vroman, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet Thursday in each month in Masonic Block. A. McNicol, W. M.; C. W. Wilson, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S. Purdell, H. P.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 10, R. & S. M.—Meet third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Howard Stephens, W. M.; B. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.
Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, every Monday evening. F. L. Thompson, N. G.; L. Z. Foerster, Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
Carpenter Post, No. 180—Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. Col. O. E. Pratt, Com.; E. Holbrook, Adj.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
Ypsilanti Council, No. 47—Meet first and third Thursdays in each month, at Masonic Block. P. J. Swaney, W. M.; C. W. Wilson, Sec.; A. A. Bedell, F.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.
Meet in Masonic Block, first and third Wednesdays of each month. O. E. Thompson, Dic.; J. N. Howland, F. R.; E. Holmes, R. K.

ROYAL ARCHES.
Aegis Council, No. 117—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall second and fourth Mondays in each month. A. Ledoux, Regent; F. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. B. Eddy, Col.

KNIGHTS OF THE KABBALAH.
Wolverine Tent, No. 39—Meet every Tuesday, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. E. Thompson, S. K. C.; E. Holmes, R. K.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
St. John's Branch, No. 39—Meet every Tuesday evening, in St. John's School Hall. Jas. McCann, Pres.; Jos. Forbes, Sec.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.
Ypsilanti Rating, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month. F. H. Barnum, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec.; H. D. Wells, Col.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).
Meet every Wednesday evening, at hall on Chicago avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah Artis, Sec.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.
Meet every Friday evening, at Davis' Hall. T. S. Roadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

ATTORNEYS.

D. C. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Money loaned, notes and mortgages bought and sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

R. HINKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND Real Estate Exchange. Liable Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Allen & McCorkle's office, Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

A. F. KINNE, M. D., RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, corner Cross and Adams Streets.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, first dwelling south of Engine House, Huron street, Ypsilanti.

MRS. FLORA H. RUCH, M. D.—RESIDENCE and office corner of Washington and Ellis streets, near M. E. Church. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m.

F. C. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, Adams street, between Cross and Emmet.

D. R. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. corner of Adams and Emmet Sts., Ypsilanti. Telephone at residence.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office and residence on Washington street, opposite Baptist Church.

FRASER, M. D., HOMOPATHIST, Washington Street, near Michigan, Ypsilanti.

D. R. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office and residence corner Huron and Ellis streets, Swift place. Telephone No. 45.

C. W. MEAD, M. D., D. S., OFFICE AND RESIDENCE on Washington Street, near Forest Avenue, in what is known as the Salter residence.

THOMAS SHAW, PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE, Surgery and Gynecology, No. 35 Huron Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. R. Allen.

LOUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish and American Granite. Fine monuments a specialty. Estimates furnished on building work flag-walks, etc. Washington street.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

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(GEO. C. SMITH, WM. M. OSBAND.)

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Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

Address THE YPSILANTIAN, Ypsilanti, Mich.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Baptist and Methodist Sunday Schools will give an excursion and basket picnic to Detroit and Lake Erie next Wednesday, Aug. 15. Fare for round trip, adults 85 cents, children 40 cents. Tickets for sale at Comstock & Co.'s, W. H. Sweet's and Geo. Gaudy's, on west side, Haskin & Son's and Davis & Co.'s, on east side of river.

STILL THEY COME.—Mr. Otis Hall of this city is one of the Harrison veterans of 1840. In that memorable campaign he went from Ypsilanti to Detroit and there joined the great excursion to Fort Meigs, in Ohio, where he saw Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, and witnessed the sham Indian fight conducted by genuine Indians, with which that great political meeting was entertained.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.—Great interest will be felt by the people of Ypsilanti in the announcement from London that Bishop Harris, of the Episcopal Diocese of Detroit, had been stricken with paralysis in the British metropolis. It was but a few months ago that he administered the rite of confirmation in this city, and delighted and instructed all who attended the service, as he always has, by his beauty and tenderness and practical work of his discourse. Our people of all denominations will be deeply solicitous for his recovery. The event calls to mind the prostration of Bishop Harris of the Methodist church, a few years ago, by paralysis in London, and his death soon after reaching our shores.

WESTWARD, HO!—Prof. J. H. Shepard and wife have about completed their arrangements to leave Ypsilanti, and take up their home on the flower-bedecked prairies of Dakota. The Professor will have charge of the Chemical Department at the Dakota Agricultural College at Brookings, where he can put "old nature" to the rack, to his hearts content. He is an expert at vexing the spirits, and we rejoice with him, in the new and enlarged field of operations to which he is called. With a parting tear at the loss to our High School, and to the community, we bid him go in peace to the reward of years of faithful and successful work. Mrs. S. who was born and reared amid the quiet scenes and leafy bowers of our beautiful city, will gaze on what may seem to her at first a waste and dreary landscape, but time will develop a wealth of compensation, for the Eden of her childhood lost, and the delight of later years. She will come to watch the broad and graceful outlines of earth and sky in that far west, and study their ever shifting scenes with an interest and delight which will dim the vision of her eastern home, and reconcile her to the change. Hundreds of hearts here will respond to our wish, that their western home may be ever bright, and their fortune ever fair.

Church Services.

The union service, next Sunday evening, will be in the Baptist church, sermon by the Rev. F. H. York.

Mr. York, who supplied the Congregational pulpit very acceptably last Sunday, will preach in the same place next Sunday morning.

Mr. Welton will again supply the Presbyterian pulpit, Sunday morning.

The Institute.

Prof. Austin George will conduct the county teachers' institute announced last week, assisted by Miss Julia A. King who will give instruction in the best methods of teaching history and civil government. Prof. Humphry, of Wayland, will also assist.

The sessions will be held in the high school building, commencing at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Aug. 13, and closing at 4 o'clock Friday evening, 17th.

This is promised to be the best institute ever held in the country, and teachers are urged to attend. Full information can be obtained from Mr. E. C. Warner, local committee, to whom inquiries respecting board, etc., should be addressed.

For Sale.

2 brick blocks on Congress street, 3 houses and lots

3 " " Huron "

2 " " Hamilton "

1 house and lot on East Cross "

1 " " Prospect "

1 " " Adams "

1 " " Forest avenue.

Also houses to rent. Inquire of E. B. MOREHOUSE.

Given Away.

A Ticket given every \$1 or more purchase of goods, entitles the holder to one chance in the drawing of a 50-octave Smith organ, at W. R. Davis' Shoe House, Tyler Block, Congress street, Ypsilanti.

The Paragon Mineral Water Co. are putting up large quantities of the most delightful, wholesome and popular drink to be found. Every distasteful flavor and odor is eliminated, and it sparkles like champagne.

Amateur Burglars.

Thieves entered the houses of Mr. Ebling, Mrs. Jenness, Bernard Kirk and Arthur Smith, last Sunday night. At Mr. Ebling's they crawled through the pantry window, spilling a pan of milk and tracking it across the floor, disclosing the fact that they had no stockings. In a secretary they found thirteen dollars in money, and Mrs. Ebling's gold watch and chain, which they took, together with some small pieces of jewelry, leaving a pair of gold bracelets as probably too bulky. They lighted their way with matches, and kept away from the sleeping rooms. Presiding Elder J. L. Hudson was sleeping on the first floor, and was not disturbed.

At the house of Mrs. Jenness, they helped themselves to eatables, of which they doubtless were in need. At Mr. Kirk's, they carried off a quantity of canned fruit, which sufficiently determines their rank in the profession they have chosen, if other indications had not. At Arthur Smith's they gained access to the cellar, but failed to get into the house.

Ypsilanti tolerates a gang of gamblers and professional beats, and she must expect the natural accompaniment of house robbing.

Monday evening the house of Mr. D. B. Northrup and his neighbor Mr. Sewell, on east Cross street, were tampered with by prowlers, who failed to gain entrance. A little judicious pistol practice would not be out of place, we think.

The sneaks also got into Arthur Smith's house, Monday night, and lunched in the pantry, which seems to be the object of the depredation.

Ann Arbor Art.

In the window of the Argus office at Ann Arbor is displayed a very clever political cartoon in charcoal, by the Argus's own artist. It is entitled, *The Race for the White House*, and represents Cleveland mounted upon the horse Democracy, leading the procession. Following is Harrison, mounted upon a wild steer, and behind him is Streeter, toiling up an incline on foot. Alongside, Belva Lockwood rides complacently in a little dog cart drawn by two pullets; and in rear of all is a mule faced the wrong way and tied to a big jug labeled, "Free Whisky." Mounted backward upon the mule, and holding fast to the animal's rudder, is Gen. Fisk, the prohibition candidate, while muley pinks viciously at the halter and seems not to like the jug. The significant thing in the picture is the fact that while Harrison bears aloft a banner inscribed "Protection," Cleveland has blazoned upon his saddle-cloth in plain letters the fateful words, "Free Trade." Now that the order has gone forth to the democrat hosts to move more obliquely toward that goal, we suggest to the Argus to erase or modify that saddle-cloth blazonry.

Five Cheap Harvest Excursions.

Rare Chances to View the Wonderful Crops of the West, Southwest and Northwest.

The most abundant ever known. Come and see for yourself. The Great Rock Island Route offers you the inducements of lowest rates, and a delightful journey in its unrivalled palace cars.

Dates of Excursions. Leave Chicago August 21, September 11 and 25, and October 9 and 23 (1888), for Kansas, Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

Rate. One fare for the round trip. Tickets, first-class and good 30 days for return passage. Improve this opportunity. You may never have another in a season so bountiful. Be sure your tickets read via the Great Rock Island Route, which has its own lines to principal points in all these states.

For rates and full particulars, address C. H. Holdridge, Northeastern Passenger Agent, cor. Larned and Griswold sts., Detroit, Mich., E. A. Holbrook, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ills.

Local Excursions for August.

Base Ball Games at Detroit August 23rd, Detroit vs. Chicago; August 27th, Detroit vs. Indianapolis. One fare for round trip with 50 cents added for admission to games.

Grand International Regatta at Mackinaw Island, Aug. 14, 15, 16. Tickets will be sold Aug. 12 to 15, good to return until August 20 inclusive, at one fare for the round trip.

Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati, O. Tickets will be sold on Thursday of each week until October 27th, good going on date of sale and returning within five days, at one and one-third fare for the round trip.

Knights of Maccabees celebration at Port Huron August 13 and 14. One fare for round trip.

Colored Knights Templars at Kalamazoo August 20 and 21. One and one-third fare for round trip.

Five Harvest Excursions.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesdays, August 21st, Sept. 11th and 25th, and Oct. 9th and 23rd, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates for the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of train, etc., and for descriptive hand folder, call on your Ticket Agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

Persons who desire to board teachers while attending the Institute, Aug. 13 to 17, will please notify E. C. Warner, Local Committee.

Two Notable Paintings.

In Detroit, last week, we visited the famous Munkacsy painting, Christ Before Pilate, and the great battle piece, the cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta. With the subject of the painting, the engraver's art has made many people familiar, through numerous prints; but none of them can do full justice to the great work, nor convey the profound impression which one receives from the original representation of that memorable scene which the faith and love of millions of people have made sacred. The figures are life size, and that of the Christ exhibits a majesty which we have never seen delineated in any representation before. Many other of the figures are remarkable, but there is that in the central figure which, had we no knowledge of the character represented, must arrest our attention and excite our reverential regard—a figure to which that of Pilate on his throne is merely accessory.

From this scene to that of the wild hurry and horror before Atlanta, is a great change; and yet the two have something in common. Both are great tragedies. In both is exhibited the spectacle of great sacrifice, and the offering of life for the good of others. If the Christian martyr who gives his life a willing sacrifice for his faith, imitates and honors the sacrifice of his Lord, may we not say that every man who makes such a sacrifice in defense of principle, for the upholding of truth and the perpetuation of justice and right in behalf of his fellow men, on lines other than of religious faith, is entitled to like recognition? Of this class are the martyrs at Atlanta, and in that thrilling and life-like scene in the Detroit cyclorama they are thickly scattered over a wide space, in every phase of suffering and death. To those who have participated in the horrid shock upon the battlefield, it brings back with thrilling distinctness the scenes through which they passed a quarter of a century ago; and to those who have not it gives such a realistic idea of a desperate battle as no ordinary pictorial representation could. A figure that arrests the attention of every visitor, is that of Gen. Logan, plunging wildly forward upon his fiery horse, to sustain the wavering lines and retrieve the disaster that followed McPherson's death. The figure is instantly recognizable; and many of the others are accurate portraits.

Col. Deane of Ann Arbor, who was at that battle, furnished the artists valuable information for correct delineation of the scene as it was on that memorable day.

Died.

Died, on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1888, of cholera infantum, Bessie E. infant daughter of A. A. and E. M. Graves, aged 5 months and 11 days.

Maggie McMahon died at Manchester, on the 28th ult. She had been in poor health for some time, and her sister, Lois A. McMahon, teacher at the Normal, had gone to Manchester to take the invalid north in hope of benefit, and they had planned to come here last week for that purpose.

John Harmon, the veteran democratic politician, died of pneumonia, in Detroit, last Monday night. Mr. Harmon was well known to many of our people. We remember him well as a veteran printer when we were a compositor on the Free Press before the war; and as we have seen him within the past year or two, he seemed scarcely to have changed at all in his personal appearance. Tall, erect, as swartly as Logan, and with hair as straight and black, he had a marked dignity of bearing, and would attract attention as a striking figure anywhere. His age was 69 years.

General Sheridan's long struggle with a fatal disease ended last Sunday evening, and the brave soldier closed his eyes in death. Gen. Sherman, only now remains, of the prominent Generals of the war. The funeral occurs in Washington, Saturday, and the burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery, where fifteen thousand of Sheridan's comrades sleep. Flags in this city were lowered to half mast upon the announcement of his death, and by order of the Governor all state buildings are draped, as by national authority are those of the Government. The charter of the Union Veterans' Union in this city is ordered draped for sixty days, and in the hearts of all true American citizens there is affectionate reverence for the memory of the brilliant soldier.

The Ypsilantian thinks it has discovered a "break in our record," by finding that in 1860, as the Douglas party had an organ here, and we know his case was hopeless, we sold two or three columns to the friends of Mr. Lincoln, and allowed his name to fly over them.—Sealed.

Say! did you actually sell your editorial columns for money, and devote them to the advancement of men and measures that you believed hurtful to the welfare of your country? Oh! Oh!

DR. BENNETT

will be at Hawkins House, Tuesday, Aug. 14th, and every four weeks thereafter. Asthma, hay fever, dyspepsia, head and back aches are only a few cases he treats and cures. Not talk for talk's sake; he certainly does it.

Hernia (Rupture), of all the cases he is treating now, none are dissatisfied. Only one week, and then no more truss. Go and learn how he does these things. Consultation free.

Last Chance.

Closing out sale of choice plants cheap, at the Greenhouse first door west of the postoffice. Don't fail to call.

Mrs. E. LOUISE NICHOLSON.

The Ypsilanti Light Guard.

Our military company will celebrate its sixteenth anniversary by a reception given to the business men of the city and their friends, next Monday evening, from 8 to 10. After the regular reception, a hop will end the festivities. It is expected, and the company has reason to feel confident, that the business men of the city will show their appreciation of the Light Guard by turning out and making the affair a grand success. It is due every citizen to show a kindly interest in the organization, and by presence that evening to make this interest apparent to the company.

One Case.

We have had the facts in the case of the Herbst pension bill placed in our possession by those intimately acquainted with it and present them to the public. They are substantially as follows:

Theresa Herbst, widow of John Herbst, a member of the 140th Regiment of New York Volunteers, presented a petition to the Pension Bureau in 1879, asking for a pension on the ground that her husband had died in consequence of exposure and disease contracted in the service of the United States and particularly in "Salisbury Prison Pen." After a long delay, the application was rejected for the reason that, in order to escape the rigors of imprisonment, he enlisted in the Confederate army. The application was then presented to Congress and a full investigation was had. It appeared that John Herbst enlisted in the 140th Regiment and was mustered into service September 13th, 1862. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and was wounded in the latter engagement. He was captured, August 19, 1864, at the battle of Weldon railroad, and was a prisoner at Salisbury for seven months. His surviving comrades and officers of the regiment made affidavits accompanying the petition to the effect that there was no braver or more efficient soldier in the regiment. He was obliged to subsist in the rebel prison upon a cracker a day, at times, was reduced to a skeleton and daily witnessed the death of his comrades, a man dying on one occasion, from starvation in his arms. The prisoners were driven to such straits that they begged in vain for a morsel of dead horse, and even ate their own vomit to prolong their wretched existence. They were daily offered, as an alternative, enlistment in the Confederate army to escape their tortures. Herbst was suffering from the Gettysburg wound in his forehead and from inflammatory rheumatism. After seven months of misery, he did enlist in the Confederate army, and was employed as one of the guards of the same prison for about a week, when he was captured by Stoneman, and, owing to the state of his health, was sent to the hospital. It appears that he was afterward honorably discharged from the federal service and, after remaining in the hospital about three months, came home a physical wreck and died about two years subsequently from the effects of his imprisonment. It also appeared that he was not able to do a day's work after his return. The petition of this man's widow was presented to the house by the Hon. Charles S. Baker, of this district, more than twenty years after this life was sacrificed. These facts were fully considered by congress, and it was clearly revealed that the only motive that Herbst had for entering the Confederate ranks was that he might make his escape into the Union lines. After a searching investigation, the pension committee of the House unanimously reported in favor of granting the widow the pension. The bill was promptly passed by the House and concurred in by the Senate. The veto of the President and the reasons therefore have already been published.—Democrat Rochester Chronicle.

These laws (tariff laws) as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties.—President's Message.

What are the facts? In 1870, steel rails cost, on our market, \$106.75 per ton. At this same year, of \$28 per ton was placed on steel rails and in 1871, the average price was, not as the President would have it, \$134.75 but \$102.50 per ton!! The President must have a new and revised arithmetic or he could never add 106.75 and 28, and make the sum 102.50. But this is not the worst of it. In 1883 steel rails sold at an average price for the year, at \$37.75; 1884, at \$30.75; in 1885, at \$28.50, while the lowest price was only \$26.64. Under the tariff of \$28, down to 1883 when it was changed to \$17, the price steadily declined every year except two. Now, Mr. President, tell us about the new and wonderful mathematics that led you to that queer conclusion in your message.

FARMER A. whose farm is mortgaged for \$2000, was quite inclined to free trade till he happened to think that revenue reform means a reduction in price of all his products, but leaves his debts at full face value. He is already \$200 out on his wool and so can make no payment on the mortgage this year as he expected. Free trade prices for wool, wheat and other farm products, and unchanged demands of creditors do not go well together and so he has concluded to stick to tariff prices and the greater surplus, till his debts are paid. Good philosophy that, and better business judgment.

"BLINKY" MORGAN died game, the papers say. He died as the fool dieth. Justly condemned after a life of crime, and executed by the state, he went to his death with a lie on his lips, and no hope in his heart.

Personal.

Miss Ida C. Barney, of this city, was married last Thursday, Aug. 2, at her mother's residence, to Joseph M. Quivey, of Jackson, Mich., ceremony by the Rev. Wm. Tuttle.

Mrs. E. D. Bliss of Jackson is visiting her brother, Mr. Al Stuck, on Pearl street.

Miss Hattie E. Conley has lately returned from a visit to Chicago, the pleasure of which was enhanced by meeting Mr. Geo. F. Root, the composer, and hearing Madame Carreno, the noted pianist. She also saw Miss Nina Van Zandt, of anarchist fame, but does not confess that the pleasure of her visit was enhanced by that.

Mrs. Eliza Wells, Mrs. Gilbert and her sister Miss Dane, are visiting Mrs. Garrison, daughter of Mrs. Wells, at Marine City this week.

Mrs. Isaac Wertman and her niece Miss Hattie Mosher have gone on a visit to Little Falls, N. Y., and on their return will be at Ashland, O.

Misses Eva and Hattie Webb of Buffalo, N. Y., are visiting at Dr. F. K. Owen's.

Miss Mabel Redner has returned from a week's visit with friends in Detroit.

Mrs. Haviland and Miss Ruby Holmes of Chicago, are visiting Mr. M. Cady and other relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Lucking and daughter leave to-night for a three weeks visit at Calumet, Duluth, and other northern points.

Mr. C. B. Lamb for seventeen years with Charles King & Co., but now of the firm of Lamb & Spencer, grocers, of Charlotte, visited old friends here last Sunday and Monday.

Mr. H. A. Lamb, now in the employ of C. King & Co., is about to open a business house in Belding, Mich.

The Misses Hattie A. and Myra Pattison and Master Dennie Pattison, accompanied their uncle Mr. W. H. Lay, last week, on a trip up the lakes. They will be gone two or three weeks.

Mr. Junius Beal, editor of the Ann Arbor Courier, started Tuesday for New York, to participate in the welcome to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Beal has been appointed an assistant marshal for the occasion, and will have superior facilities for seeing and hearing on that interesting occasion.

Mrs. C. H. Foster of this city is spending a few weeks at her former home in Albion, Mich.

Mrs. A. A. Bedell and son, Retie, left Wednesday to visit friends in Adrian, to be gone about two weeks.

Miss Ruth I. Carpenter and Miss Susie Saunders are spending a joyous week at Whitmore Lake. The fish of the lake have all taken to deep water.

Theron Goodspeed is visiting Washington, Philadelphia, New York and other places in the east.

Miss Clara Goodspeed is spending a few days visiting friends in Detroit.

Prof. Z. A. Clough, of Lake Linden, Upper Peninsula, visited this week, his cousins, Messrs. Geo. D. and Charles Ward of Ypsilanti. Wednesday he made our office a brief call. Mr. Clough is an old Albion student, graduating with honor, in 1881, and for four years, was a successful teacher in our public schools, but is now in business at the above named place. It is always pleasant to meet and renew the acquaintances of the olden days, and especially to greet the Albion students. A wide, open door, and a warm welcome we extend to all of them.

Last Saturday Mrs. Allie Cook accompanied her sister Miss Mattie Cody, as far as Detroit, on her return to her home in Cleveland.

Miss Mary Minor is visiting friends in Jackson.

Miss Mamie Gilbert, daughter of our friend Jas. L. Gilbert, of Chelsea, visited Miss Mary Shaw, daughter of Dr. Shaw of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Davis of Kalamazoo are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Norton of this city.

Mrs. Geo. W. Walterhouse and sister left Saturday for their home in Quincy, Ill., going by the way of the lakes and Chicago. Before her return she will visit Kansas and other places in the west.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vail of Detroit spent Sunday in the city, the guests of C. R. Champion.

Prof. George is conducting an institute in the northern part of the state, this week. Charles Killian in the employ of Mr. Sweet, is released for a two weeks' vacation.

For Rent.

Good brick house and

EAST.

DOM PEDRO has resigned over Brazil for fifty-seven years.

GEN. SHERIDAN's salary will now be \$13,500, instead of \$11,000, as heretofore.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is something of an Anglomaniac as regards his attire.

M. FLOUQUET is a diminutive man, with a large head and a fine crop of white hair.

SIR ANDREW CLARK, Mr. Gladstone's physician, received \$25,000 for a journey to Italy.

THE Duke of Cumberland and his sister Princess Frederica, have become reconciled after an estrangement of nine years.

RIAZ PASHA, the new prime minister of Egypt, is a Mohammedan. His predecessor, Nubar Pasha, was an Armenian Christian.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has a German wife, and in consequence Germany has obtained valuable concessions denied to other nations.

WITHIN the last few months three of the leading dukes of Scotland—Sutherland, Hamilton and Argyll—have been almost at death's door and have recovered. Scottish peers are tough.

PRINCE ROLAND BONAPARTE, in closing the session of the congress of anthropologists in New York, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many women interested in the study of the science.

PAUL BLOUET, better known as "Max O'Rell," has been telling Londoners that American women have "a kind of spiritualized politeness, a tender solicitude for other people, combined with a strong individuality."

Mrs. MARY MAPES DODGE, now slightly past middle age, is still youthful in appearance and spirits. Her "Hans Brinker" is almost as popular in England as in this country, and furnishes a material part of her income.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, by seniority of position, would become head of the army in event of the death of Gen. Sheridan. He now commands the division of the Atlantic, with head quarters at Governor's island.

MINEMITSU MUTSU, the Japanese Minister, who has just reached Washington, is accompanied by his daughter, who is said to be a beautiful young woman. Washington society will have a novelty in the person of a Japanese belle.

THE guides to the intricate recesses of the Catacombs under Rome sometimes use a card, which they fasten at points along their way, as a guide to their return. For want of such guidance explorers of these inner recesses have sometimes perished.

In Paducah, Ky., Mr. Joseph Hebut, a rich German, upon going into a drug store for something to heal a hurt got in the Franco-Prussian campaign, found in the man who supplied it not only a fellow German, but the same surgeon who had attended him when first hurt in the battlefield.

MR. WILLIAM WINTEROP ALLEN, of Medford, Mass., is now the oldest living alumnus of Harvard. He was born January 26, 1794, and was a member of the class of 1817, of which the Hon. George Bancroft and Mr. Samuel E. Sewall, the well-known lawyer of Boston, are the only other surviving members.

ONLY \$90,000 is left of the fund donated by James Lick, the California millionaire, for the support of the great observatory. The income of this residue will scarcely pay one-fifth of the cost of operating the observatory, and the California Legislature is to be appealed to for an appropriation to make up the balance.

THE case of the watch formerly belonging to Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial, who was killed in South Africa, has been sent to London. It is slightly battered. It bears the young Prince's monogram and crest. The watch was given him by his mother, ex-Empress Eugenie. An Englishman recently purchased it of a Zulu.

It is reported that Princess Alexandra, of Greece, who has been mentioned as the possible bride of Prince Albert Victor of Wales, is to wed Duke Paul, the Czar's youngest brother. This Paul is an unwashed Tartar savage. He was engaged to Princess Alexandra two years ago, but the match was broken off because of his vile conduct at Athens.

THE Maryland Historical Society, after a long hunt, has found what it believes to be the original charter of Maryland. This document, together with the Calvert family papers and Mason and Dixon's bill for running their immortal line and the records of the boundary disputes between Pennsylvania and Maryland, were found at the country seat of Col. Henry Harford, an English gentleman of the same blood as the Calverts.

In 1742 there flourished in Boston an original sort of character, Thomas Fleet, who was a printer and the most popular auctioneer of his day. Among other rare bargains he offered at public sale this: "A negro woman to be sold by the printer of this paper; the very best negro woman in this town, who has had the smallpox and the measles; is as hearty as a shore, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver."

WEST AND SOUTH.

Monday's Boston-Pittsburg game was postponed on account of rain, while a heavy shower interfered with the Chicago-Philadelphia contest in the second inning. Other games resulted: New York, 3; Indianapolis, 2; Washington, 5; Detroit, 3.

All cases against the Boston & Providence Railroad Company arising out of the Bussey bridge accident have been settled without trial at a total cost of about \$100,000.

At the sixth annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, the National German Society for Physical Education elected George Brostius, of Milwaukee, President, and Henry Ludwig, of Chicago, Secretary.

At Columbus, Ohio, Friday morning at 1 o'clock Charles, alias "Blinky" Morgan was hanged for the murder of Detective Hurligan at Ravenna, in January, 1887.

The New York Safety Reserve Fund Association, whose liabilities were \$43,161.27, and total assets, \$123,285, was shut up Thursday by the State Insurance Board.

Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller left Washington for New York Thursday afternoon. They will return to Chicago Saturday.

League ball games Thursday resulted: Chicago, 4; Indianapolis, 3 (seven innings); Pittsburg, 6; Detroit, 5; New York, 7; Boston, 3; Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 0.

The cigar-maker's Union, No. 138, of Newark, N. J., will appeal to the United States Supreme Court the Vice Chancellor's decision that any one may use the International Cigar-maker's label.

During the first seven months of 1888, 28,532 more immigrants arrived at Castle Garden than the same period in 1887.

The funeral of Bartley Campbell took place at Pittsburg, Pa., the pall-bearers being old newspaper associates of the dead play-wright in that city.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday morning, May Patton, of Johnstown, Pa., aged 20, shot and killed Charles De Knight, a Pullman car conductor, and blew her own brains out in a hotel where they had registered a few hours before as C. Lewis and wife of Johnstown.

Both were dead before anyone reached the scene. The cause of the murder and suicide could only be surmised. Both were young people of good connections and reputation.

Isaac N. Phelps, a well-known Wall street operator, worth from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, died at New York Wednesday.

At Monmouth Park, N. J., Thursday Evening, carrying 113 pounds, defeated the best time for that distance—2:34—made by Luke Blackburn with 102 pounds up at the same place Aug. 17, 1880, and by Jim Guest at Chicago July 24, 1883, who carried 98 pounds.

George Harris, of Cincinnati, aged 14, Tuesday evening accidentally shot and killed his father, who was playfully trying to take from him a rifle with which he was shooting at a mark.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, met in Boston Wednesday.

Dr. O'Reilly Wednesday resumed his position as attending physician to General Sheridan. He notes that the General has steadily improving since July 7, stating that the change has been so gradual as to not be noticed by the physicians in charge.

Governor Hill, of New York, has approved the bill passed by the Legislature at its recent special session, abolishing hard labor and State manufacturing in all penal institutions of the State.

League ball games Wednesday resulted: Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4 (twelve innings); Indianapolis, 4; Detroit, 1; New York, 5; Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad held at Cleveland, the old board of directors was re-elected, and in it re-elected Stephen Burke, President; E. R. Perkins, Treasurer, and E. Poppleton, Secretary.

The Jute combine seems to have secured complete control of the cotton-bagging manufacturers, and in the face of a probable increased demand and no increased expense, has raised the price from 7 to 11½ cents a yard.

Secretary Fairchild's public debt statement shows that the debt was decreased during the month of July \$4,137,298.

The new Inman Line steamer City of New York left Liverpool for New York Wednesday. She carries 1,000 passengers, among whom are James G. Blaine, his wife and daughter, and the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore.

The immigration inquiry continues at New York. Italian laborers on the witness stand testified that they were persuaded to come over by agents who promised them big wages, but they can not find work. They raised passage money at enormous rates of interest.

The case of "Blinky" Morgan, on application for a writ of habeas corpus to be imprisoned for life was formally presented to the governor of Ohio to-day, and Tuesday he announced he would not interfere with the sentence of the court. Morgan will be executed at the penitentiary in Columbus Thursday night between the hours of 12 and 3 a. m.

Thirty horses were burned to death in a New York fire.

The decrease in the public debt during July was \$3,500,000.

The local-option high-license law has been decided constitutional by the supreme court of New Jersey.

The league games Tuesday resulted as follows: Indianapolis, 7; Detroit, 5; New York, 7; Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5. The Chicago-Pittsburg game was stopped by rain. New York is now in first place.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Mrs. Julia Woodrill, of Gosport, Ind., was arrested Monday on a warrant from Xenia, her former home, where, it is charged, she killed her own child, Feb. 14, 1888.

John H. Harmon, probably the best known politician in the country, died suddenly at Detroit Monday night.

Storms visited the central section of Missouri Monday morning. At Glasgow crops are injured 50 per cent, while property is damaged to the extent of \$50,000.

The Catholic church at New Haven, Conn., was wrecked and one side of the railroad depot at Coney was blown out. At the Baptist church and two business houses were demolished, while in Saline county the damage will reach \$300,000. The loss at Norborne and vicinity is estimated at \$100,000. In many sections the growing grain was laid flat.

Steam communication between San Francisco and Australia ports will be cut off in November, on the expiration of the present mail contract of the Oceanic Steamship Company with the Colonial Governments, by the withdrawal of the company's line of steamers. The intention of the New Zealand and New South Wales Governments is to discontinue their annual subsidy of \$200,000 and the fact that the only aid granted by the United States Government is \$20,000 annual sea postage, are together responsible.

It is said that Phil Armour has bought a tract of land at Helena, M. T., and will build a packing house there.

Julia Martin, daughter of a wealthy resident of Winston, N. C., eloped Saturday with her father's hired man, J. Bucher.

At York, N. B., Wednesday evening William P. Wilson, a drummer, aged 20, to avoid arrest married Miss Ella Moore, of Macomb, Ill., aged 25, whom he was accused of be-

traying. Miss Moore was accompanied by her father, sheriff of McDonough county, Ill. The Rev. George McClellan Fliske has declined the episcopacy of Fond du Lac, Wis.

The body of George Adult, aged 73, of Green Bay, Wis., was found in the river there, Thursday. He had disappeared Tuesday night after hanging care on two of the house doors.

The preliminary examination of George Clark and George Miley, charged with conspiracy in using dynamite in an attempt to blow up a C. B. & Q. car at Galesburg, Ill., May 26, was begun at that place Thursday.

Professor F. A. Parker, principal of the high school at Dubuque, Ia., died Wednesday near Stockton, Cal., where he was spending his vacation. His wife is in Chicago.

A petition thirty feet long was sent to Governor Oglesby Thursday, asking for the pardon of Dr. C. H. Bean, of Cherry Valley, Superior, Cal., to Joliet for one year for criminal assault.

Seven deaths were caused by excessive heat at Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, though the highest temperature recorded was only 97 degrees.

At Laporte, Ind., Wednesday, William Ellsworth, aged 18, was shot and killed by Oliver White, the quarrel being caused from White and other boys throwing stones into the river where Ellsworth was fishing.

Five hundred and fifty head of cattle were sent Tuesday by C. Alexander, of Paris, Ky., for shipment to England, the largest sale ever made in the State by one man.

Thermometers at Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, registered 98 degrees. There were three deaths from sunstroke, and eight cases of prostration were reported, several of which are likely to prove fatal.

J. Goodin, treasurer of Rawlins County, Kansas, has disappeared, leaving his accounts \$12,000 short, and on account of irregularities in his bond it is believed that the county can not recover.

Fire at Suffolk, Va., Wednesday raged for six hours, destroying a large part of the new portion of the town, and eight houses, causing a loss of \$400,000; insurance very light.

John Kirkman, President of the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., was killed in a runaway accident Wednesday afternoon.

The first session of the Colored National Editors' Association was held at Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday.

General H. Hurt, a prominent Virginian, died suddenly at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday.

Final argument on the question of discharging Judge Randall's motion on account of the putting into operation of the schedule of freight rates made by the Iowa Railway Commissioners was begun at Iowa City Wednesday.

Mrs. William Kanes, of Maple Park, Ill., hung herself Wednesday, ill-health being the cause alleged.

Charles Hill, of Rock Island, Ill., while hunting near there Tuesday night with Jacob Snider, was accidentally shot in the face by the latter, and will lose both eyes if not his life.

Joe Johnson, of Danville, Ill., was seriously, perhaps fatally, stabbed Tuesday night by his brother-in-law, James King, who was also injured in the quarrel.

At Galesburg, Ill., Wednesday, Peter McKeown, a Catholic priest, was crushed to death between two freight cars.

John Justus, aged 24, an incurable lunatic, killed himself at McGregor, Iowa, Tuesday night.

William Palmer was fatally stabbed in a quarrel with Frank Robinson and Thomas Hadden, at Arcola, Ill., Tuesday night. All three were killed.

At Bloomington, Ill., Wednesday, during a dispute over money matters, James Atkins, of Arrowmont, was shot and killed by John Ritter, who gave himself up.

At Denver, Col., Wednesday, General Manager D. B. Robinson, of the Colorado Midland Railway, tendered his resignation to take effect Aug. 15.

Fred Morrow, Harry Shaw, and Lucius Reed, of Madison, and Frank C. Bush, of Chicago, the boys who robbed young Morrow's father, were sent to the Wisconsin Reformatory School Wednesday.

At Huntington, Ind., Wednesday, Mr. John Caldwell used the school trustees for \$2,000 damages. The former board engaged him as Superintendent, but the new board, made up of Democrats, refused to carry out the contract with Mr. Caldwell, who is a Republican.

A man who is charged with swindling poor white and colored people in Chicago by pretending to insure their lives has been brought to trial.

During the month of July the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners caused to be slaughtered six animals afflicted with glanders. The first case of Texas fever occurred at Brighton the past week, and others are now reported from Neoga, Mattoon and Ellingham, and are being investigated.

A meeting of the Central Traffic Association was held at Chicago Thursday, specially called to take action on the rates on oil, the highest of which was given by the Chicago and North Western. The differences and irregularities on such rates. It is proposed to take steps that will equalize all rates.

General Alger of Michigan called on General Harrison of Indiana.

Dr. Rob. Morris, post-laureate of Freemasonry, died at La Grange, Kentucky.

Another suspicious case which looks like yellow fever has been discovered at Plant City, Florida.

Thirty Whitney's store at Des Moines, Ia., was searched Sunday in a new fashion. Under the direction of a lawyer, the searchers employed an amateur photographer who focused his instrument through the drugist's rear window and secured an instantaneous view of a party drinking together. The photographer is likely to have caught the party for the picture.

In Tuesday's markets on 'Change wheat lost 2½¢ cents of Monday's advance, while corn ruled ¼¢ higher, and provision closed practically unchanged. Pork, lard and short ribs, however, averaged better than on the day before. For September delivery wheat rested at 82½¢ cents.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president and party have returned to Washington. Chief Justice Fuller called at the white house during the day.

The senate has passed the Hoar resolution appointing a committee to report upon commercial relations between the United States and Canada.

The Senate committee on Pacific Railroads have reported a bill providing for a settlement of claims growing out of the issue of bonds by the Union Pacific in payment of indebtedness. The committee has been unable to settle with the Central Pacific.

At Washington, Saturday, the Senate adopted the amendments to the river and harbor bill relative to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but eliminated that portion that pertains more particularly to the benefit of Chicago.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Ella Elias, the daughter of a wealthy New York brewer, now deceased, was caught by her guardian at Ocean View, on her way to America with Oscar Muller, a German restaurant waiter with whom she had eloped from Cassel, Germany.

The United States consuls to Italy will meet August 3 and form a society with the object of having commercial relations between the two countries.

A volcanic eruption at Bandaisan, fifty leagues from Yokohama, Japan, has destroyed several villages and killed 1,000 persons, including 100 visitors at the Thermal Springs. A fresh crater has formed and the eruption was unusually active for a number of days.

SHERIDAN IS DEAD.

Death Said to Have Resulted From a Recurrence of His Heart Trouble.

Life Ceases Very Suddenly—Biographical Sketch of America's Great Captain.

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan died at 10:20 o'clock today of heart trouble, and that it was an attack of his old heart failure trouble. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure at 9:30 there had been no unusual symptoms, and the change in his condition. The weather has been warmer than usual and the general was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful. His voice was strong; he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock he was alone and the doctors were called for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9:30 Col. Sheridan said to the doctor, "I feel better," and went to the hotel. At 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared and Mrs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful.

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THE POET-KING.

WILL VISCHEER.
A quiet man of gentle face,
Yet noble mien and cordly grace,
To need and sorrow wed,
For lack of gold his heart untold,
And yet his fame speaks not his name,
But waits till he is dead.

He sat beside a limpid stream
And saw its lucid waters gleam
In jewels, rich and rare;
And in the line of Heaven's blue,
An angel face of tender grace,
Was sweetly mirrored there.

He saw the flowers bloom and blush,
From cordial morn till evening's hush,
And listened to the lay
Of cooling doves—so full of love—
And drank the breeze, that kissed the trees
In happy hidden play.

Now sits the poet on his throne
A monarch in a realm, his own,
And holds the universe
Within his grasp, with royal grasp—
A regal king, with soul to sing;
But stripped of scepter and purse.

Now list the music of his shell,
And hear his rapt accents tell
Of pure and noble things,
With minstrel's art, and poet's heart,
He fills the bowl that soothes the soul;
As gallantly he sings.

Rise and Fall Of a Star.

Miss Marion Taylor—born Mary Ann Taylor—was to be an actress. The fates had decreed it, and she very strangely, aged with the fates. Even her parents, though good, God-fearing people, were willing that she should exhibit her manifold gifts and charms to the paying public at \$1.50 apiece for orchestra chairs.

The trouble began when she was at school. Her teacher (himself an elocutionist of no ordinary gifts, &c., &c.)—his great specialty being the Queen of the May) advised her to leave school and study for the stage. In fact, he himself was so kind as to coach her some in "Lady Macbeth," "Queen Catherine," "Medea" and like parts. Mary Ann—I mean Marion—was at that time a bashful, awkward girl of sixteen years, so that the wisdom of the teacher's selection of parts was beyond question.

After that the desire to shine forth as a star was always with her. Having taken a few lessons in elocution from a lady teacher of the art, she read several times at church entertainments, and her great success with the critical audiences that are always present at such places encouraged her in her ambition.

During this time, too, she improved in her appearance and manner, and by the time she was eighteen years old she had quite a reputation as a beauty in her native city. Any of her friends would have told you at that time that her figure was perfect; her carriage, grace itself; her head, Grecian; her voice, the soul of music. These things taught her the folly of opening to "Lady Macbeth," she knew now that "Juliet" was her forte.

When she saw various managers take out various ambitious young ladies for starring tours, with elaborate printing and wardrobe filling several trunks—the young ladies generally furnished the cash, but she didn't know about that—she wished that heaven had made her such a man. The fact that they usually came in soon again—sometimes minus the trunks—did not bother her in the least, for she knew that she would be more successful with the public.

The advertisements of the new stars that spring up to "fill the place" of the dead "Virginia" or "Hamlet" announce that a man is found for every emergency. Though this does not apply to managing Marion at last found her. Mark Downes, rich in this way: He came to H. (the birthplace of both Marion and Mark) when it was not yet out of its swaddling clouds and started a general supply store on a small scale. By attending to business (much of what he charged on his books as "molasses" would not have borne inspection by the prohibitory officers of the real estate in the growing city, he was in a position before we make his acquaintance to retire from active business life. The father was a coarse, vulgar and illiterate man; the son, though he had profited by a liberal education, showed traces of his ancestry.

He had been acquainted with Miss Taylor but a short time, when it was apparent that he had out-run all his competitors in the race for the lovely one's favor. Whether or not his ample income had anything to do with this is a puzzle that does not concern this narrative. To be interested in Marion was to be interested in her designs on the stage, and Mark was soon on an enthusiastic powers as she herself. But there was more method in his madness, for it was not long before he had made arrangements to take her out for a tour. This was quite in his line, as he augmented the allowance his father made him by speculation, at which he was highly successful; and he felt that this new venture would far surpass anything he had before undertaken. And it did—but time enough for that.

Being unacquainted with the theatrical business himself, he had the good sense to secure a really capable manager to direct affairs for him. A company was engaged and put in rehearsal; a theatre in one of the large cities was hired for a week; the company was worked up in every way known to the experienced manager. But we will pass over these preliminaries, which, after all, too well known to be of interest to anybody, and come to the night of Marion's first appearance.

Of course she was to open as "Juliet." It was her choice, and the flattered backer would have allowed her to play "Falsstaff" if she had so elected. At the rehearsals she was very attentive to the directions of the stage manager, so far as business was concerned, but she required no instruction from anybody in regard to speaking her lines—at least so she thought, and she soon taught the stage manager to look at the matter in the same light. As his employer was present at all the rehearsals, he took his lesson very quietly.

Although the first night's audience was more friendly than critical, it was easily seen before the act drop fell for the second time that the new "Juliet" was a complete failure. Still, she was kindly treated by the audience, there being something winsome about the girl that aroused their sympathy.

It seems hardly necessary to write that it was her feeling that was the most severely criticized of her management. Her action was said to be wandering, her movements awkward; but no word seemed strong enough to use in writing of her delivery, unless it might have been "elocutionary"—though elocution is concisely defined as "a proper delivery of words."

Besides the criticism of Marion's work, Mark Downes had to bear another form of comment that must have been even more trying to him. She had been advertised as a beauty, yet the people to whom she played, more accustomed to beautiful women than the provincials in her native place, found a multitude of faults in her. Her head was said to be too large, her face to lack expression, her hair to be poor color. She was accused of having big feet and hips much too broad for her shoulders. Had these remarks reached Marion's ears, as they did those of her backer, they would have broken her heart, for, with the perversity of human nature, she would have been more sensitive about her appearance—which she could not help—than about her acting.

It had been planned to play "Romeo and Juliet" the first half of the week, and then to put on an new emotional drama, and duplicate Marion's success as "Juliet" with her performance of a modern society belle. So, on Thursday, after two nights of empty benches, the new play was tried before a well-filled house—a house consisting, like many a Western "city," of paper, chiefly. High hopes were entertained that the young actress would achieve a success in the new part, less exacting than the Shakespearean heroine, and with no predecessor in the role to be compared with. But her failure was more complete than before, if that was possible. She had no idea of the character of "Juliet," and she was no better now in that respect, while her artificial delivery sounded worse than it did in the blank verse. And that's saying a great deal.

And alas for the style and the elegant costumes from which so much was expected! In her personation of the highborn lady something was at once seen to be lacking. It was the effort of one not born to the purple, and not clever enough to rise to it. The long gloves concealed her feet better than did the "Juliet" costumes, but under the influence of her nervousness and draperies she settled into her usual walk—not a graceful one to a critical observer. It was not a walk at all, but a manner of sailing along, induced by her vanity and the attention she attracted at home.

Mark Downes paid the expenses of his venture to the last cent; but in that he got enough of theatrical speculation. He did not like losing his money very well, either; and try as hard as he could to avoid it, he could not help blaming Marion to a great extent for his misfortune. His eyes had been opened, too, to the fact that she was not by any means the beauty he had thought her, while her lack of feeling was manifest in the way she took regarding it simply as it affected herself, seeming to care nothing for her losses, and showing no signs of gratitude for the efforts he had made in her behalf.

If she had treated him differently he might have married her, despite of her failure as an actress; but, confident in the power of her beauty to make for her an even better match, she let him go his way. And that way led him to a great deal into the society of Miss Dora May, the orphaned daughter of a brewer. Dora—I beg your pardon; on such short acquaintance—Miss May was plain, pedantic, pious and prejudiced. She regarded theaters as the invention of the—in fact, she thought they were no better than they ought to be—and she was worth half a million. So Mark married Miss May.

If Marion Taylor had been content to begin in the ranks she would have developed into a tolerable actress, but after her fiasco as a star she had no ambition left. Not that she was crushed by her failure—her nature was not strong enough for that—but she simply dropped the whole matter and went home to be the bell of her circle again. When Mark married, she did not care; but as years passed, she did not care; but as years passed, she wished him back again. But no deeper feeling than that stirred her nature, and after a while she married a mechanic in comfortable circumstances. She makes him a good wife, because she is at her proper level and her nature is too weak for what might have been to trouble her. She is phlegmatic and happy and she gets fatter and fatter every year.—*New York Clipper.*

Only Four Dollars a Pound.
As the Listener stepped into his favorite confectioner's yesterday afternoon—a place where he enjoys some acquaintance, and where a certain degree of impertinent inquisitiveness might be pardoned—he noticed in the showcase a box containing a few curious-looking objects, the like of which he did not remember to have seen before.

"What are those, please?" he asked.

"Those," said the confectioner, "are sugared violets."

"Sugared violets?"

"Sugared violets."

"Dear me! Can I afford to buy a few of them?"

"Possibly. They are imported from England, and we will sell them for \$4 a pound."

"Is that all? Well you may send me up half a ton, please; and be sure and have the men on the wagon take along baskets to deliver them in."

The Listener was inclined to treat the confectioner's little joke on the part of the confectioner, but he found that the sugared violets were a reality, and the price actual. Upon close inspection, one could see the violet nestled in its coating of sugar. Dainty food for an exquisite generation!—*Boston Transcript.*

Courting in Mexico.
Going along the streets of Mexico city one day, writes a correspondent, I saw a man flipping his fingers grotesquely, as though playing an imaginary tattoo in the air. I looked all around, but I couldn't see anything. The next day I saw him at it again, gazing skyward all the time. I went into the hotel and one of my friends asked me if I had seen the young fellow yet who was courting that young girl. I understood at once, and looking out saw a young girl in a third-story window looking out at him and doing the tattoo act also. Said my friend: "This business has been going on for two years and neither of them has spoken a word." It was so. They were courting. That's the way they do it down there. It was a flirtation, long protracted, whether the pantomime was translated into language, I am unable to say.—*The Earth.*

Must Wait Until She Grows Up.
"Mamma," said little Flossie, "why can't I have a low-cut dress like sister Clara's?" "Because they are not suitable for little girls," replied the mother.—*Epoch.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Ill Health of Women—Woman's Figure, Ideal and Real—A Heroic Woman—Notes, Etc.

Canonet.
I have no store
Of gypion gauded gold;
Now, as before,
Bare is the shepherd's fold.
Rubies for pearls
Have I to gird thy throat;
Yet woodland girls
Have loved the shepherd's note.

Then pluck a reed
And bid me sing to thee,
For I would feed
Thine ears with melody,
Who art more fair
Than fairest fleur-de-lis,
More sweet and rare
Than sweetest ambergris.

What dost thou fear?
Young Hyacinth is slain,
Pan is not here
And will not come again;
No haired Faun
Treads down the yellow leas,
No god at dawn
Steals through the olive trees.

Hyas is dead,
Nor will he ever divine
Those little red
Rose petals lips of thine
On the high hill
No ivory Dryads play,
Silver and still
Sinks the sad autumn day.

—Oscar Wilde.

All Health of Young Women.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cook, in a letter to the Boston *Post*, argues that it is no wonder that many young women and girls are unhealthy, for their mode of life is so very unhygienic. She says: "They go to bed at night and fall into a sort of stupor; why not? Is there one breath of fresh air in their sleeping box? Do they ever, except in the heat of summer, have so much as a crack of the window open? If there is a fire-place in the room or a stovepipe hole don't they close them up as tight as they can? No wonder it is so hard to wake up in the morning. I can hear them groan and moan and yawn and scold now, at the imperative summons to get up. And what do they find on the breakfast table? Sweet fried cakes, something in the shape of meat, generally fried, potato either fried or stewed, hot coffee, and probably 'griddle cakes,' fried of course. Now, I am not going on a crusade against the frying pan, for it has its uses, but when I see a girl sit down at the breakfast table with dull eyes, a sorrowful face, a listless manner, and proceed to make that early meal of strong coffee, sweetened cakes, fried pork and potatoes, with a sequence of griddle cakes liberally buttered and drowned in molasses, I feel like shutting her up for a week's starvation on bread and water."

Then there is dinner; tough meat, baked vegetables, pie, any kind of a pie with a crust either tough or sandy; tasting strongly of lard and filled with things most convenient. A favorite pie in our homes is constructed of sliced lemon, flour and molasses, baked in a mass, as unfit for the human stomach as a stewed rubber overshoe. Tea time brings cakes of various sorts, probably more pie, cheese, fruit preserved, and so on, done it is fermented, or canned fruit, which is comparatively harmless, strong tea and hot biscuit. Repasts fit for

On the plains of Thibet.
Then to begin the day again. After breakfast they run up stairs and spread their bed with all the exhalations of their bodies during the night still imprisoned in it. At bed time they slip into their unadorned beds after hanging the dresses they have worn eight of ten hours in that tight shut closet, and repeat the experience of the night before.

"Now they have sown the seed,
What shall the harvest be?"
If it is winter, a heavy cold; the misused lungs, forced to breathe over and over that has no vitality in it, air that is absolutely noxious, become congested more or less, and they begin to cough and sneeze. If they have scrofula hidden in their constitutions and how few people have not—the harvest of this planting will be bronchitis or consumption.

The next crop is dyspepsia; they put into that delicate organ, the human stomach, already disgusted by the hard labor of its next neighbor, the lungs, and weakened by the slow circulation of vitiated blood, vitiated by the bad air, a mass of indigestible stuff that they call food; at first they do not notice any special effect; they are young and strong and can bear a good deal of physical misfortune without much trouble, but after a time food begins to distress them, life gets very tiresome, they have acid tastes in their mouths, heart-burn, flatulence. Yes, I know these are unpleasant things to talk of, but they are a great deal more unpleasant to have.

Then they lose their rest, their appetite, strength, courage, cheerfulness. This is a bad crop; it realizes the primeval curse: "Thorns and briars shall bring forth unto thee."

Woman's Figure, Real and Ideal.
To get some comparison between the idea of a woman's figure as the Greek sculptor chiseled it and as the modern Chicago dressmaker and cloak-maker regard it, one cannot do better than compare the proportions of the Medicean Venus with those of the professional models who exhibit fine goods for the sellers at the wholesale and retail stores. The Venus is 5 feet 5 inches in height, measures nearly 25 inches about the waist, 34 inches about the bust and 44 inches about the hips. The upper arm measures 13 inches and the wrist 6. From the base of the skull to the waist is between 14 and 15 inches, and from shoulder to shoulder is 15 inches. The approved dimensions for a cloak or dress model as employed in most of the large city houses do not differ from the Venus greatly as regards height. Short women and tall women are needed in the retail stores, but a wholesale house exhibiting samples to a buyer will require a woman of about 5 feet 5 inches, waist 25 inches, or somewhat less; 24, 36 inches, or occasionally 37; hip measure, from 15 to 47 inches; upper arm measure, 11 inches; distance from base of skull to waist 16 inches, and from shoulder to shoulder, 13 inches. The modern meas-

ure approximates the Greek measure much more closely than it would have done twenty years ago. Sixty years ago there would have been very little comparison possible between the two. Where the dressmaking model differs from the statuette model the divergence can be traced accurately to the corset shape, which makes the waist rather smaller, the bust and hip considerably larger than they ought to be. It is the corset also which makes the waist too long. Lack of a sufficient amount of muscular exercise is responsible probably for the missing two inches in arm girth and the missing inch and a half in shoulder width. The professional models are, as a rule, among the most symmetrical women seen in the city as to measurements not specified, and these respects approximate the Greek very nearly.

Testimony of Mormon Wives.
The first question asked by the stranger in Salt Lake City is this: "Do the Mormons still practice polygamy?" They claim that they do not, but their asseverations are taken cum grano sals by the Gentiles here. The Edmunds bill disfranchises women living in polygamy and fines the man \$300, with imprisonment for six months. The women are "allowed"—compelled would be a more appropriate term—"to testify against their husbands." Despite this it is extremely difficult to secure convictions. A woman is called on the witness stand, and a colloquy something like this occurs:

"Are you married?"
"I do not know, sir."
"Is not the defendant your husband under the Mormon law?"
"I cannot say, sir."
"Is this your child?"—showing an infant of two or three months' age.
"Yes, sir."
"Who is its father?"
"I cannot say, sir."
This is no uncommon occurrence the attorneys tell me. And, after all, one can scarcely blame the women for testifying thus if they believe in the "divine sanctions of polygamy" as taught by the church. No less celebrated a lawyer than the late Jere S. Black has said: "To compel husband and wife to testify against each other is to change every rule of evidence; a contemptuous defiance of the great principles which protect the sanctity of the family and lie at the basis of civil society."—*Salt Lake City Letter.*

A Heroic Woman.

There has been a fine example of woman's heroism this season in the town of Caribou. The heroine deserves Howell's title, "The Lady of the Aroostook," with all the nobility expressed in that much-abused word. C. D. King and his wife live in the deep solitude of the forest, thirteen miles from any town, with their nearest neighbor eight miles away. Mr. King cut his foot badly recently, and the following day his need of medical aid was so pressing that his wife started for Caribou. Equipped with a pair of snow shoes, in case the crust should fail, and hauling her child on a sled, she walked the entire thirteen miles, six being through a pathless forest. She seemed to do the worse for her long walk, and the necessary aid was at once sent to her husband.—*Springfield Republican.*

Feminine Notes.

The Queen Regent of Spain unveiled a memorial of Christopher Columbus in Barcelona harbor. President Cleveland and King Humbert were invited to be present.

The will of Elizabeth Adams, of Topsfield, leaves \$200 to the Congregational church of that town, the income to support preaching in the church. This will is contested.

The Queen of Greece, it is expected, will soon pay a three months' visit to St. Petersburg. Her daughter, Princess Alexandra, will marry Grand Duke Paul, the Czar's youngest brother.

Mrs. Mary B. Young, to whose generosity Fall River is indebted for the Durfee High School, sent a check of \$500 to the Fall River Hospital for a free bed in behalf of the operatives of the Durfee mills.

Miss Mercer Henderson, the great Scotch heiress, is to marry the impoverished Earl of Buckinghamshire. His lordship is a descendant of the patriot, John Hampden, the friend of Cromwell. His marriage will enable him to restore his ancestral family mansion to its historic splendor.

Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister at Washington, was a Miss Allen, of Virginia. Senor Romero first saw her when she was a pupil at the Manhattanville convent, and it was a case of love at first sight. Mme. Romero was one of the first ladies of the diplomatic corps to have a fixed day "at home" to the ladies of the capital. Her entertainments are quite unique, and she takes pains to have something about them characteristic of Mexican life, let it be either the music or the wines.

Miss Elizabeth Strong, of San Francisco, is the Rosa Bonheur of American painters. At present she has a studio in Paris, in the sixth story of a house in the Rue des Saints-Pères, near the Seine. It was once occupied by Paul Delaroché, and although a delightful place after you have once scaled its dizzy heights, is not particularly adapted to the wants of an animal painter. Miss Strong does most of her painting in the open air in the lovely country around Paris. She will send two paintings to the next Salon, both of dogs.

Mrs. Ernestine Shaffner, of New York, spends the greater part of her time and money in behalf of prisoners whom she believes are wrongfully accused. She visits the police courts, and where she sees a man or woman whose judgment tells her is the victim of circumstantial evidence she furnishes the bail and at her own expense secures the services of a lawyer. So far Mrs. Shaffner's intuitions seem to be correct, and she has always won the cases of her portegees, and has never lost a dollar by going their bail.

Mr. Blaine has arranged with his publishers to bring out a sketch of his coaching tour.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Coming Metal.

A director of some of the Alabama mines, a Mr. Chamberlain, thinks that sooner or later and not very late at the latest, the mining of iron ore and the manufacture of iron will be superseded by cheap process for extraction of aluminum from common clay. This metal is three times as strong as steel, says, and but one third as heavy, and has thus the double advantage over all forms of iron of being capable of better service and being far more easily handled. But it costs \$500 a ton now. And it is used in a few only of the lines of manufacture that it could easily fit altogether or improve if it could be cheaply produced.

The new metal will be the very material for ship-building, for its specific gravity is less than that of gas. It was discovered by the German chemist, Woecher, in 1825, and re-examined in 1846, but its production to any extent dates from the experiments of the French chemist, Deville. It is a white metal, but with a bluish tint. It is more malleable and ductile than iron, is equal in tensile strength and takes a high polish. It melts in a furnace heat and is easily cast in any form. It does not rust in moist air like iron, and does not oxidize like lead or zinc. No gas tarnishes it. When fused and cast into molds it is soft like silver. Hammering hardens it as hard as iron, but it is only one third the specific gravity of iron.—*Indianapolis News.*

"Child-Catchers."

A Birmingham contemporary reports a trial of "child-catchers." This is a startling title, but it refers neither to kidnapping nor to any other form of crime, and the trial was not a judicial proceeding. It was an experiment with new appliances which had been fitted to a steam tramway engine to prevent, if possible, any dangerous consequences to children straying on the rails. This humane purpose seems to have occupied the attention of quite a number of inventors, but the result of the experiments with their various inventions is not entirely satisfactory. Whether the appliance consists of arms to seize the child and lift it off the track, of a mouth to suck the child into a place of safety in a hollow at the back of the engine, of an india-rubber shield or of a "spring-cushioned triangular projection" to push the child aside, or of brushes to sweep it away, confidence in the gentleness of the steam motor's use of its violent machinery when in full working trim has not been established. The india-rubber dummy child, of course, made no objection to its treatment, but a mother could not yet see her child in front of the tramway engine without apprehension. The inventors will doubtless try again, and we hope with more success.—*London Daily News.*

Smokeless Engines.

English mechanical engineers are devoting much study to the thermodynamics of the gas engine, and radical improvements in the present types of such engines seem probable as the result. Mr. H. Guthrie recently exhibited at a meeting of the Manchester Association of Engineers a model and diagrams of an engine intended to dispense with the water-jacket and to regulate the cut-off and power without cutting out whole strokes—two features in the "Otto" engine which, it is claimed, cause a loss of 50 per cent. in the efficiency and create unsteadiness in the work. Mr. Guthrie claims "to save half the present loss caused by water-jacketing and to get out of one cylinder of a given size just about three times the power of the ordinary Otto-type engine." His model is designed for the use of the ordinary city gas supply, but is claimed to be equally well adapted to the self-contained type (the so-called "Caloric") by attaching to the gas-erator. By this means one would not only be freed from the monopoly of the gas companies and "trusts," but the engine would have a much wider field of usefulness. A generator no larger than an ordinary vertical boiler would contain fuel enough for a whole day's work without recharging. For street railway use such a self-contained gas engine would possess the advantages of being practically noiseless, of emitting no steam, of making no smoke, and of putting into the atmosphere only one-fourth the noxious vapors per horse-power now sent from the present steam-engine furnaces.

So Disappointed.

Somebody dropped some mercury on the sidewalk of a western city the other day, and an Indian, thinking he had found something valuable, tried to pick it up. First he made a grab at it with his thumb and forefinger, and was astonished when he couldn't pick it up. He was determined to have it anyhow; so he unwound a handkerchief from his hat, and spread it on the ground, got a chip and scraped the quicksilver into it. A look of triumph shot from his eagle eye as he gathered the four corners of the handkerchief, but it was replaced by one of horror and disgust when the metal ran through the fabric like water through a sieve. Looking at the puzzled sort of way for a moment, he launched a vigorous kick at it, and uttered some very bad words, and turned on his heel and left the quicksilver for some other untutored son of the forest to experiment with.

An End of One Nuisance.

The extinction of an ancient and most serious nuisance in the great alkali works of Lancashire, England, furnishes a recent illustration of the utilization of industrial wastes. In the Leblanc process of manufacturing carbonate of soda common salt is treated with sulphuric acid and the residue, which readily decomposes with the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, polluting air and water with the odor of rotten eggs, and making the region of the alkali works intolerable. After fifty years of labor and research this "alkali waste" is now rendered innocuous by a process which yields pure sulphur, having an average market value of \$30 a ton.

AN ARAB WEDDING.

One That Was Witnessed by a European in the Desert of Sahara.

I had the good fortune to see a grand Arab wedding, says a writer in *Harper's Magazine*. The bride had planned the marriage of her daughter to a sheik—frankly one of the ugliest men I have ever seen. He was already the possessor of four wives. From what whispers could be heard from the mysterious recesses of the harem, the bride was a lovely girl of 14, her repugnance having delayed the marriage some ten days. After the ceremony, while the bride was being conducted to the bridegroom's home in a sort of lion's roar, the bride's relatives and lamentations could be heard above the voices of some thirty maidens, who, surrounding the camel that bore her, gave utterance to a strange noise made by tapping the mouth with the open hand while crying out the effect produced being somewhat like the cry of an Indian. These maidens had on this occasion assumed the garb of light green gauze studded with golden stars, which partly concealed the faces of some of the loveliest women in the land. Their eyes, indeed, equaled those of the gazelle, but seemed to have a mournful vacancy, and to be anything but windows of the soul. Arab loquacity, however, was not to be denied. What with the embroidery, the gold and the colored garments it made up a whole, and the most striking effect. On the bride's procession to make a halt at the bridegroom's house, the bride's relatives, while the marriage feast—kidd and liqueur, preceded by a long cooling drink, indeed, equalled those of the gazelle, but seemed to have a mournful vacancy, and to be anything but windows of the soul. Arab loquacity, however, was not to be denied. What with the embroidery, the gold and the colored garments it made up a whole, and the most striking effect. 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